

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year \$1.00

For Six Months \$0.50

For Three Months \$0.25

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Attention Called to Destruction of Forests by Fire—Many Counties Without Timber—Interesting Event at Traverse City.

May Become Treeless.

In view of the interest which is being taken in the subject of forestry, Labor Commissioner Morse gives some interesting figures relative to the extent and character of the forests now remaining in the State. The appropriation at the disposal of the labor bureau would not permit the investigations to be conducted by its personal representatives, and the figures given were obtained through the supervisors, the questions being directed to ascertaining the acres of timber subdivided into pine, hemlock and hardwood, and the amount of plains and swamps partly timbered. In connection with the figures given Labor Commissioner Morse calls attention to the fact that many States are taking steps to preserve their remaining forests from wanton destruction by fire, and if possible to promote new growth. This is undertaken under direction of officers styled fire wardens and forestry commissions. The commissioner says: "Unquestionably Michigan must give this matter attention in the near future, or the State, once second to none in amount and value of its timber, will be nearly as treeless as the prairie States. The Minnesota law for the preservation of her forests seems particularly applicable to Michigan, and is published in full in this report for the benefit of those who are taking an interest in this important matter. This last annual message of Gov. Rich invites the attention of the Legislature to the matter of forestry and makes pertinent recommendations. Land Commissioner French, also, in his last annual report calls attention to the practicability of utilizing the cheap lands of the State for the reproduction of forests. There is very little doubt that at a moderate expense a large amount of land now almost valueless may be made to yield valuable returns in the not remote future. The reports of the supervisors regarding the amount of forests in their respective townships fill over 100 pages of the report, and the conditions in each township are accurately described. At the conclusion is a tabulated statement giving the towns for the counties and the State, the number of surveyed townships and fractions of townships in the State is 1,853. The number of acres of standing hard wood is given at 6,166,977, of standing pine, at 775,208; hemlock, 1,408,160; of plains partly covered with bushes and scattering trees, 5,600,510; of swamps partly covered with small timber and bushes, at 3,265,607 acres. There are eighteen counties in the State in which there is not an acre of pine, and there are thirty-two counties in which there are less than 100 acres each. In twenty-three counties there is no hemlock."

An Ecstatic Woman.

Marion S. Hutchinson, a Jackson maid, an woman over 60 years of age and eccentric in the extreme, was found dead in her home, occupied only by herself. Her eccentricities bordered on insanity and her skill and willingness in handling firearms has kept the neighborhood in terror for the last few years. She was addicted to morphine and her tantrums were feared in her vicinity. She imagined those about her home were trying to kill her and it was not safe to enter her yard. She lived in the residence portion of the city and three residences near by have in them holes made by bullets from her revolver. Often she suffered the hallucination that neighbors were under her window conspiring to murder her and she claimed a number of attempts had been made to put her out of the way by putting poison through the key hole of her house. She was evidently averse to callers and contented herself with the company of two large dogs, which were vigilant in guarding the house. Neighbors had not seen her for three days and the police forced an entrance and found her lying on the floor dead. Nothing about her appearance or that of the house indicates foul play, but it is probable that death resulted from a fit or spasm, to which she was subject. She was finely educated in a European convent, it is said, and her piano, with which she was an adept, was a source of much comfort to her. The police were unable to locate any of her relatives. Fr. Dubig, who died some years ago, was a relative. She owned her home and had money in the bank.

Fine Old Gentleman.

One of the most interesting events at Traverse City for some time was the 73rd birthday anniversary of Samuel Anderson. Anderson is one of the early pioneers of the place and a prominent business man. He went there thirty-one years ago. He entertained eleven other persons, all over 70 years of age, and in the city more than thirty years, some were over 80 years old, and had been there for more than forty years. Those present were: William Holdsworth, 80; Joseph Kinezell, 78; Hon. R. Goodrich, 78; Dominic Dunn, 77; Thos. Brockway, 74; J. W. Robertson, 73; Hon. Perry Hanna, 73; S. Anderson, 73; E. E. Stewart, 71; Philip Secor, 72; J. A. Cook, 75; E. P. Ladd, 78. Of these, Hon. Perry Hanna has been there the longest, forty-seven years, having settled in 1851. All these are prominent in Grand Traverse region, and are well known in public affairs.

Minor State Matters.

Farmers around Riverside will organize a grange society.

Charles Kenna, an old resident of Milford, was kicked by a horse and instantly killed.

Peter Van Brock fell on a sidewalk at Kalamazoo last July and broke his hip. Now he asks the city for \$10,000 damages.

Jackson's City Council has decided to try the potato patch plan and tracts of land have been donated in that city for the purpose.

When it became known that two detectives had been sent to Flint by the Law and Order League of Michigan there was a big commotion among the liquor men of the city. It is reported that these detectives are there to obtain evidence against violations of the liquor law.

Fire destroyed the large warehouse of Winter & Ness, of Negaunee, entailing a loss of fully \$8,000—\$8,500 on stock and \$1,500 on the building. Among the goods destroyed were 100 tons of hay and 20,000 bushels of grain. Two thousand dollars insurance was carried on the stock and \$1,000 on the building.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

NUMBER 50.

Citizens of Dexter promise all kinds of things if they can get hold of the dog poisoner that has made dogs comparatively scarce in that village.

Michael W. Tobin, a theatrical manager, died at his home in Jackson, aged 45 years. He had been connected with the theatrical business twenty-five years. The Saginaw west side school board has passed very rigid rules against any of the pupils using tobacco during school hours, as it appears has been the habit with a number of them.

A. W. Corry, a respected citizen of Lapeer, and for some years past game warden of the county, died after a lingering illness. He was prominent in Knights of Pythias circles.

Dogs are raising havoc among sheep in the vicinity of Willow. William Larbelle, a farmer east of that place, had twelve killed and mutilated from his flock in one night. No trace of the dogs has been found.

Reports to the Secretary of State for the March crop indicate that wheat was not materially damaged during the trying weather of February. The returns indicate that 17 per cent of the wheat crop of 1896 is in the farmers' hands.

Jackson was visited by an electrical storm Tuesday evening, which badly damaged the telephone exchange. Every phone in the city was rendered temporarily useless and the exchange building set on fire. The fire department extinguished the fire before much damage to the building was done.

Recent holdings of the Supreme Court have increased the value of tax titles materially in this State. In an opinion filed in the case of Mersereau vs. Miller et al., the court holds the tax law unconstitutional and gives the holder of a tax title possession of the property. The decision is an important one, as it sustains the validity in numerous particulars of many tax titles held by speculators.

The Bay City citizens' relief store has been closed; funds and provisions having become exhausted. Since it was opened 356 families have been assisted, many more than twice and several as many as seven times. The authorities are satisfied that the opening of the store has prevented a great deal of crime and suffering as some of the families would have had to choose between stealing and starvation.

James Parker, proprietor of a Saginaw west side boarding house, was terribly disfigured by a big colored man named Dennis Robbins in a fight caused by a discussion on the question of the inspiration of the Bible. Parker told Robbins he didn't know anything about the Bible, which encouraged the latter that he threw both arms about Parker and hit his nose off. Robbins was arraigned and his bail was set at \$1,000, which was not furnished. He had a narrow escape of being lynched by Parker's companions.

But few of the Pottawatonia Indians of southwestern Michigan, among whom was recently distributed by the Government the sum of \$18,000, have so expended their share of the windfall as to make their future condition more tolerable. With pockets full of their newly acquired wealth the Indians easily found a way to secure prohibited liquor, and, under its influence thousands of dollars' worth of expensive furniture, top buggies and useless trinkets were purchased as long as the money lasted. In most of the settlements the Indians are already back in their former poverty-stricken condition, but a number of the tribe around Hartford wisely invested their money in small farms.

A colored woman at Chicago robbed A. D. Holmes, a merchant of Lansing, of \$20 and \$1,800 in drafts almost in the heart of the city. Wednesday night, and then made her escape by dodging into an alley. Holmes was passing along Plymouth Place, when he was struck from behind. He partly turned, and a storm of blows met him in the face and dazed him. Before he could recover his presence of mind the colored woman had gone through his pockets and extracted a wallet containing \$20 and \$1,800 in drafts. Holmes immediately made complaint to the police. He wired to New York, stopping all payments on the drafts, so that his loss will consist of only the cash there was in the wallet.

Mrs. Josie Blair of Saginaw has commenced suit against Peter Stine, Lawrence Stine and their bondsmen, E. A. Martindale and Emil Jochin, for damages in the sum of \$15,000. The bill of complaint states that April 18, 1895, Neil Blair was moving a load of furniture to the farm on which he was born. He stopped at Peter Stine's saloon and was intoxicated at the time. While there it is alleged he was given more drinks, so that when he again started, he was unable to take care of himself. When he reached a culvert on the quarter-line road the horses ran off and upset the load into a deep ditch, burying Blair under it. When discovered he was dead. The coroner's jury found that Blair came to his death by drowning, being in an intoxicated condition. The suit is now brought by his wife to recover damages from the saloon-keeper who is alleged to have sold him liquor after he was intoxicated, contrary to the State law.

The fact that Adam C. Arnold of Battle Creek made a will bequeathing all of his property to the W. C. T. U. created a decided sensation. As his property was accumulated by selling whisky, renting houses of bad reputation and keeping a pawn shop for the receiving of stolen goods, the question was immediately raised, will the W. C. T. U. accept money made in this way? The discussion was only short-lived, as the bank officials who have securities upon all of his property claim that when his debts are paid that there will not be a cent left for the union. Some believe that Arnold even in death, knowing this fact, did it as a joke upon an organization that he always hated. But this explanation is not accepted. Those who know claim that Arnold died a changed man. He sent for several persons in Battle Creek before his death that he had always been an enemy to and begged their forgiveness and pardon. Arnold was probably not aware that his property, which amounted to \$50,000 when he was arrested, had dwindled down to nothing.

The Standard Oil Company has purchased a site and will erect a warehouse at Aransas, making that point one of its bulk stations.

W. Nichols, the assistant lighthouse keeper at Benton Harbor, who eloped with a strange woman from St. Joseph a year ago, returned to his home a month ago and was forgiven and taken in by his wife. The other day, it is alleged, he left with his 14-year-old daughter for parts unknown, after selling his home for \$200, and leaving a small pittance with his wife to support herself and four small children.

When it became known that two detectives had been sent to Flint by the Law and Order League of Michigan there was a big commotion among the liquor men of the city. It is reported that these detectives are there to obtain evidence against violations of the liquor law.

Fire destroyed the large warehouse of Winter & Ness, of Negaunee, entailing a loss of fully \$8,000—\$8,500 on stock and \$1,500 on the building. Among the goods destroyed were 100 tons of hay and 20,000 bushels of grain. Two thousand dollars insurance was carried on the stock and \$1,000 on the building.

WAK DOGS MUZZLED.

GREECE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS IS CONCILIATORY.

Is Willing to Withdraw Her Fleet from Cretan Waters—But Land Forces Must Remain There to Protect Christians.

LOOKS LIKE COERCION.

The reply of Greece to the "identical notes of the powers" has been received at the various capitals, and it proves to be a much less defiant document than was generally expected. The previous declaration of officials at Athens that Greece would refuse to withdraw her forces from Crete, if the mandate of the League of Nations were carried out, but in any way that seems to afford abundant opportunity for advantageous compromise. The demands of the League are fully met by the Fifty-fourth Congress, which is called simply for the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete and the Greek fleet from Cretan waters. Greece agrees to obey the mandate regarding the fleet, but, although she points out that it would be impossible to withdraw the troops, she expresses a willingness to place them under the control of the powers to restore order. This ought to prove satisfactory to the powers, for it practically makes the Greek troops their own, and, moreover, the reply has a general conciliatory tone that seems to preclude any intention on the part of Greece of resisting the spirit of the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally whether they really prefer autonomy, as claimed by the Cleveland administration, or the powers' ultimatum.

The reply is said to recognize in flatter terms that the powers have been actuated only by high aims, but it makes the suggestion that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government and thus determine finally

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

QUEST OF THE QUEEN

VICTORIA WANTS TO GET AN AMERICAN FORTUNE.

Advertises for Missing Stocks Owned by a Former Subject—Blockade of Cretan Ports Is Ordered—Spells in Desperate Straits.

Victoria Wants a Fortune.
The following advertisement, which was printed in papers at New York, is the last of many efforts which have been made by Queen Victoria of England, through her agents, for twenty years or more, to acquire possession of the estate of an old cotton trader, long dead, and which, under a curious and ancient law, belongs to her: "To stockbrokers and others—Information wanted as to purchases of railway or other stock or shares in American companies on behalf of John Robert Turner, of Charley, Lancashire, England, cashier (for some time resident in the United States), who died in England in 1878; date of supposed purchases uncertain. Any person affording information which will lead to discovery of such (unfounded) investments will be suitably rewarded. Address, Messrs. Hockney, 127 Green street, New York." John Robert Turner, who was born in the opening year of the century, is supposed to have died possessed of American securities valued at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, but this fortune, mysteriously disappeared, has been found, though before it was learned that the sovereign had the first claim upon it, others who believed themselves heirs made a thorough search.

WANTS WEYLER'S MEN.

Spain Needs Troops to Suppress the Philipine Rebellion.

Havana dispatch: The news of Spanish reverses in the Philipines, and the repulse of Polavieja before Cavite, and his resignation in front of the enemy, added, if that were possible, to the gloom and depression that prevails in official circles in Havana. Now it is understood why Gen. Weyler received telegraphic instructions on the 10th inst. not to embark on the 10th. Primo de Rivera, who was to have succeeded him in the hopeless task of subduing Cuba, is designated for the supreme command in the Philipines. Six thousand troops that were to have sailed from Cadiz for Havana this week will be sent to Manila, and General Weyler has been asked to send as many troops as can spare to Spain. These 6,000 troops were raised by officers of bounty in the present state of public opinion. Spain was not dare to safe to exercise the draft. General Weyler has stated that he can only spare 10,000 men, and these will shortly be embarked for the peninsula in the guise of invalids and men whose time has expired.

WHOLESALE GROCERS SURPRISING.

John A. Tolman Company of Chicago Are Burned Out.

Fire destroyed the five-story brick building at Lake and Michigan avenue, Chicago, occupied by the John A. Tolman Company, wholesale grocers, Friday night, causing a total loss of over \$100,000. Spectators who thronged the narrow streets in the vicinity from 4:35 to 10 o'clock were treated to a fusillade of small explosions, due to the bursting of thousands of cans of preserved fruits. The losses by fire are approximately as follows: John A. Tolman Company, wholesale grocers, \$300,000; Chase & Sanborn, coffee, Boston, Mass., stock damaged \$50,000, principally by water; McCormick estate, building, \$50,000; Joseph A. Kohl estate, building, \$5,000. All fully insured.

Pullman Company Loses.

The Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston, Tex., has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the Pullman Palace Car Company versus Thomas W. Cain, negro, who purchased a first-class ticket from St. Louis to Galveston but was compelled to ride in a "nigro" car. The Appellate Court held that where a ticket is sold for a colored coach, like a Pullman, a negro is entitled to passage in that kind of a car, or the company is liable for damages.

Chicago's Mayoralty Fight.

An independent convention at Chicago, composed of men of all political beliefs, many of whom heretofore prominent in political work, nominated Washington Hesing, present postmaster, for the Mayoralty of the city. A full ticket was named, and it will go on the ballot under the caption, "Business Administration of Municipal Affairs."

To Suppress Fanatics.

The Brazilian Government has started 10,000 men to Bahia and will send three war vessels, four quick-battery batteries and several other companies of volunteer troops against the fanatics. It is now proved that aid in the form of money and arms has been extended to the fanatics by the monarchists in Brazil.

Units to Crush Greece.

It is officially announced at Rome that the result of the conference of the powers Sunday is a definite agreement not to reply to the Greek note, but to issue orders to the foreign admirals to establish an immediate blockade of Cretan ports. This was the view of Russia at the outset.

Bloody Battle in the Crimea.

A dispatch received at Berlin from Saita, in the Crimea, reports that a sanguinary encounter has taken place there between Russians and Turks. Many shops were demolished. A number of the wounded men have been arrested.

General Alford's Son Disgraced.

At Los Angeles, Cal., Allen W. Alford, son of Gen. Alford, of Texas, has been convicted of forgery and sentenced to two years in San Quentin. Young Alford plied his credit in the First National Bank a forged draft for \$1,000, drawn on a Philadelphia Bank.

Collided with a Snow Plow.

A Northern Pacific passenger train collided with a rotary plow five miles west of Laramie, N. D. Broadmaster Fitzgerald was killed and three others were more or less injured.

Weyler Wins on Women.

Gen. Weyler has issued an order directing that hereafter all women arrested in Cuba who are called "suspicious" shall be tried by court-martial. While the penalty is not publicly stated, it is supposed that if the women are found guilty the death penalty will be imposed.

The Inaugural Receipts.

The inaugural committee estimates the total receipts will foot up about \$5,000 over and above expenses. The surplus will probably be turned over to Washington charities, as he heretofore has been done, and the guarantee fund will be returned to the subscribers.

Crushed by a Wall.

By the collapse of part of the old walls of the town of Fez, Morocco, 180 workmen have been killed.

State Plates Plated.

The Topeka Capital publishes an elaborate statement of the reduction in mort-

MILLION HINGES ON A WORD.

Important Suit in Which a Chicago Company Is Interested.

The ownership of \$1,000,000 worth of land in California depends upon the legal construction of the word "brought." The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, provides that no suit shall be "brought" by the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought to the point has been raised is that of the

AT EVENING.

God flushed the sunset through the cup of misted hills and said, "Now the day is dead, Earth dark, let thine eyes look up!" Toil sleeps, care lulls, now cease The tumultuous wheels of day, And the sun's last ray Spreads the purple of night's peace. The curtained mists above The darkened valley spread. Hush! God has said His sunset word of love. —Herbert.

THE MYSTERIOUS LODGER.

"You say he never sleeps here, Mrs. Allen?" said young Mr. McCandless, who had lodged and boarded with that worthy woman for seven years, and was much esteemed by her for his knowledge of the world.

"Well, I never find the bed disturbed, although the counterpane is sometimes soiled by his muddy boots in the morning," replied the landlady, smoothing the wrinkles out of her apron with her pudgy hand.

"Afien, that is curious," mused McCandless, removing his glasses and wiping them with his handkerchief.

"And he never spends the whole night here," pursued she.

"You don't mean to say he leaves before daylight?"

"That's just what I do mean to say, and I can't make up my mind that he's a respectable man," said the landlady severely.

"Just tell me when he comes and when he goes, and all you know about him, Mrs. Allen."

"Well, let me see. About a month ago—shall I describe him?"

"Yes, yes, go on; omit nothing."

"He's a slim young man with a very thin face—a hatchet face, I should call it—very small, piercing, black eyes, and just a bit of a dark mustache."

"Then he is rather a mysterious looking man?" put in McCandless, compressing his lips.

"He is, indeed," returned the landlady, "but not half as mysterious as his doings."

"And how was he dressed?"

McCandless had taken out an envelope and was busily making notes on the back of it.

"His clothes were shabby," said the landlady, "and he always carried a rough oak stick. Well, as I was saying, about a month ago he rang the door bell one afternoon, and I went to the door. He was pale and worried and—"

"Sort of a hunted look?" queried McCandless.

"That is just what I thought," cried Mrs. Allen.

"There may be something in this," said her lodger darkly; "but go on, Mrs. Allen."

"Where was I? Oh, yes, he uttered in a low, broken voice if I had a room to let. The side room on the top floor was the only one vacant, and I told him so with misgivings, for I didn't think he was good pay. He asked me the rent, and I said \$2 a week. Looking up and down the street in a queer way, he said he'd take it."

"Did he appear to think he might be followed?" asked McCandless, wiping the perspiration from his brow, for he had been trying to take down Mrs. Allen's statement in long-hand.

"I don't know what he thought, but he seemed to be nervous and uneasy. Well, I took the \$2, which he offered me, and asked him when he wanted to move in, and where his trunk was. He stammered out that he had no trunk, but would it matter so long as he paid in advance? I said I didn't care, if he paid me regularly."

"Don't you think you ought to have asked him for references, Mrs. Allen?"

"I never expect references for hall bed rooms, Mr. McCandless, especially when they're on the top floor."

McCandless coughed uncomfortably and his landlady went on:

"When I asked him how soon he was coming, he said he would be here the same night, upon which I gave him a latchkey on the usual condition—payment of a quarter. Just as he was going down the steps I inquired his name and he turned red and mumbled something."

McCandless spoke rapidly, evidently carried away by his discovery.

"Last night Peterson left the house at 2 o'clock and I followed him, wearing gum. He walked as a quick pace toward Washington Square—so fast, in fact, that I had difficulty in keeping him in sight. Crossing the square, he entered a house near Sixth Avenue with a latchkey. There was one lighted window on the second floor of the house. In a moment I saw his shadow on the curtain. I could identify him by his slouch hat and his figure. A woman came and stood beside him. Suddenly there was the cry of an infant, loud and shrill. The woman disappeared. Her shadow fell on the curtain again, and she had in her arms a child. She held it out to Peterson. He removed his slouch hat and took the child. For an hour he carried it to and fro in the room. At length his cries ceased, the woman took it. Peterson began to undress, and the light went out."

McCandless stopped from sheer want of breath.

"But what has all this got to do with the reward?" asked Mrs. Allen, with a woman's doubts.

"Give me time. One minute," said McCandless. "There is plenty of evidence. I marked the house with a piece of chalk. This morning I was round there early and pumped the colored servant, who was sweeping the sidewalk. She told me that the occupant of the second floor front was named Andrew. From her description there could be no doubt he was identical with Peterson. I asked her about his habits, and she said that he was often absent until the small hours of the morning. The woman was his wife, and they had an infant two months old. They had been in the house about five weeks, which would correspond with the time Peterson has occupied your half bed room on the top floor."

McCandless looked disappointed and the landlady continued her story:

"He came the next night and departed just as mysteriously, but the queer thing about it was that he always banged the door when he went away."

"Hem! I don't know that that was anything more than low cunning, Mrs. Allen. He may have wanted to give some body—the police, for instance—the idea that he had a right to come and go unmolested. Now, I think that was a more suspicious circumstance than if he had closed the door after him noiselessly."

The landlady looked at McCandless with admiration written on every feature.

"Well, you have a head full of ideas, Mr. McCandless. Nobody could fool you."

"You flatter, Mrs. Allen," said her lodger, flushing with pleasure, "but I may say to you that some of my best friends are connected with the Central Office, and they tell me that I ought to

be one of them. I come by my detective talents naturally, for my father was a park policeman."

"Have you ever seen Peterson carry anything upstairs?"

"I have," turned Mrs. Allen impressively.

"State what it was."

"I cannot, except to say that it was a bundle which he held tightly under his left arm."

McCandless was perplexed.

"Did you ever find anything in Peterson's room on any morning following his occupancy of it?" he said, after a pause for reflection.

"Nothing; absolutely nothing."

"This is one of the most singular cases I ever heard of," said McCandless decidedly.

"What do you think of it?" ventured the landlady.

"Think of it? I think Peterson is a suspicious character who will bear watching. He may be a counterfeiter, a forger, a fugitive from justice."

Mrs. Allen was distressed and frightened.

"What am I going to do about it?" she asked.

"Leave everything to me," said McCandless reassuringly. "I will make it my business to clear up this mystery. Peterson shall be kept under surveillance."

Several days passed during which McCandless was very tactful at his meals and went to and fro in a brown study.

When interrogated by Mrs. Allen he merely said: "I may have something for you in a day or two."

Sure enough, on Saturday morning McCandless asked with a non-committal air to see Mrs. Allen in the parlor.

"By the way," he began in a thick voice, "I will see that you have a check for my account in the course of a few days, but I wanted to talk to you about a much more important matter."

"Remorse burdens my spirit," they heard the voice say. "Hardened as I am in crime, I have some conscience left. Perhaps it is the still small voice which tells me I am not lost soul. Oh! tell I but atoms for this last damning crime by giving myself up to the officers of justice! I would gladly do so if the act would not involve others. Oh, my God, how shall I attain to that peace which passeth all understanding?"

Then the voice fell and silence followed, so profound that McCandless whispered to Burke and Roche: "It is your man; break in the door."

"I guess we're safe," said Roche to Burke.

"It's a go, if you say so," said Burke. Roche, a heavily built man, without another word threw his shoulder against the door, the lock gave way and the Central Office men rushed in with leveled pistols. McCandless, at their backs with a sword cane.

"The game's up," cried McCandless, dramatically.

A pallid and very much scared young man rose from a chair at a table covered with sheets of paper. He was in his shirt sleeves; and his hair was tousled.

"What is the meaning of this intruder?" he demanded. "Do you want to kill me?"

"No, only to lock you up," said Roche.

"My God, gentlemen, it's a mistake."

"There's no mistake about it," snickered McCandless; "your name's not Peterson, and you know it."

The young man looked confused and was silent.

Burke made a rush at him, overturning the table and sending a bottle of ink spilling in all directions. In a twinkling he had a pair of handcuffs on Peterson's wrists.

"We must go round and take the woman for a witness," said Roche.

They pushed and half carried Peterson down the stairs to the street. Peterson was hurried along across Washington Square, protesting that it was a mistake and that he could explain.

"This is the place," said McCandless, ascending the steps of a house on the corner of Sixth Avenue. "He'll be here in the night and goes in the night. I could almost swear Peterson is Thomas Gallagher. But I won't rest until I prove it, and I'm going on his trail to-night."

The following morning McCandless came down to the breakfast table red-eyed from the want of sleep, but in high spirits.

"Could I see you in the parlor, Mrs. Allen?" he whispered as he slipped away from the table.

The landlady excused herself as soon as she could and made her way upstairs with all the speed her embonpoint would permit. She jingled with curiosity to her fingertips.

"I have made a great discovery," McCandless burst out as soon as she had shut the door behind her.

"Yes, yes?"

"Peterson is living a double life, and he is probably the man Chief Binn is looking for. The reward is almost within our grasp."

"How do you know? What have you found out?" said the landlady, hustling Peterson up before them.

"Knock at the lady's door," suggested Burke, politely.

McCandless knocked.

A young woman in a dressing gown appeared on the threshold. When she caught sight of Peterson in the grasp of the two officers of the law, with his hands bound together in front of him, she uttered a cry of fright.

"Oh, Henry, what have you done?"

"What is the meaning of this?"

"It is an outrage, a police outrage," shrieked Peterson.

"Ha! ha! that's an old story," said Burke and Roche simultaneously.

"I was arrested on suspicion of something round in the other room," said Peterson. "Tell them about it. They won't believe me."

A light broke on the young woman.

"This is surely a mistake," she said sweetly. "I am Mrs. Andrews, and that is my husband Henry, who is a writer of plays. We have a baby as you see. There he is in the crib. My husband found he could not write at home, the baby cried so much. So he hired a room somewhere else, and there he went several nights each week to write in peace, coming home when he was tired."

"That is what I was doing when those scoundrels arrested me," said Peterson indignantly.

"What was that you were saying about remorse burdening your spirit before we broke in?" demanded Roche suspiciously.

"I was reading from my play, 'The Attraction of Blood,'" answered the young man.

"Oh, look here, this won't do," broke in McCandless. "Why did you tell Mrs. Allen your name was Peterson?"

"My name is Henry Peterson Andrews," said the young dramatist.

"And I gave her my middle name," he said.

"The woman was his wife, and they had an infant two months old. They had been in the house about five weeks, which would correspond with the time Peterson has occupied your half bed room on the top floor."

McCandless stopped from sheer want of breath.

"But what has all this got to do with the reward?" asked Mrs. Allen, with a woman's doubts.

"Give me time. One minute," said McCandless. "There is plenty of evidence. I marked the house with a piece of chalk. This morning I was round there early and pumped the colored servant, who was sweeping the sidewalk. She told me that the occupant of the second floor front was named Andrew. From her description there could be no doubt he was identical with Peterson. I asked her about his habits, and she said that he was often absent until the small hours of the morning. The woman was his wife, and they had an infant two months old. They had been in the house about five weeks, which would correspond with the time Peterson has occupied your half bed room on the top floor."

McCandless looked disappointed and the landlady continued her story:

"He came the next night and departed just as mysteriously, but the queer thing about it was that he always banged the door when he went away."

"Hem! I don't know that that was anything more than low cunning, Mrs. Allen. He may have wanted to give some body—the police, for instance—the idea that he had a right to come and go unmolested. Now, I think that was a more suspicious circumstance than if he had closed the door after him noiselessly."

The landlady looked at McCandless with admiration written on every feature.

"Well, you have a head full of ideas, Mr. McCandless. Nobody could fool you."

"You flatter, Mrs. Allen," said her lodger, flushing with pleasure, "but I may say to you that some of my best friends are connected with the Central Office, and they tell me that I ought to

admire you naturally, for my father was a park policeman."

"Have you ever seen Peterson carry anything upstairs?"

"I have," turned Mrs. Allen impressively.

"State what it was."

"I cannot, except to say that it was a bundle which he held tightly under his left arm."

McCandless was perplexed.

"Did you ever find anything in Peterson's room on any morning following his occupancy of it?" he said, after a pause for reflection.

"Nothing; absolutely nothing."

"This is one of the most singular cases I ever heard of," said McCandless decidedly.

"What do you think of it?" ventured the landlady.

"Think of it? I think Peterson is a suspicious character, probably a criminal, as you supposed."

"He is the very man the police are looking for. Of that I am convinced," said McCandless. "Just read that from the *Morning Post*."

Mrs. Allen put on her spectacles and read aloud as follows:

"The police have reason to believe that Thomas Gallagher, alias David Moffett, alias Morton, alias Geoghegan, who is wanted for highway robbery, and for whose apprehension a reward of \$1,000 has been offered, is hiding in this city. They hope to trace him through his young wife and child who are living somewhere on the West side."

Can there be any doubt of it, Mrs. Allen? I am going to communicate with my friends at the Central Office at once. The reward is as good as secured, and when we get it, Mrs. Allen, I'm going to put a question to you."

"The buxom landlady blushed and cast down her eyes.

"The police have reason to believe that Thomas Gallagher, alias David Moffett, alias Morton, alias Geoghegan, who is wanted for highway robbery, and for whose apprehension a reward of \$1,000 has been offered, is hiding in this city. They hope to trace him through his young wife and child who are living somewhere on the West side."

McCandless was perplexed.

"Did you ever find anything in Peterson's room on any morning following his occupancy of it?" he said, after a pause for reflection.

"Nothing; absolutely nothing."

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 18, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Ticket.

For Justice of Supreme Court, CHARLES D. LONG, or INGHAM.

For Regents of State University, W. J. CAWKER, of LENAWEE, and C. D. LAWTON, of VAN BUREN.

Wm. G. Marsh having declined to run for the office of County Commissioner of Schools, that position will remain vacant on the Republican ticket.

Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican electors of Grayling township, will be held on Monday evening, March 23d, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE,
Grayling, Mich., March 11th, 1897.

A popular thanksgiving couplet:
The four years more of Grover,
Thank heaven, now are over!

The McKinley administration proposes to spell Nation with a capital N, and Protection and Prosperity with capital Ps.

Unfortunately the Wilson tariff bill could not be released quickly enough for Mr. Cleveland to take it along as gun-wadding.—*Kansas City Journal*.

It may seem a little odd at first, but when we get used to it we shall like an American administration even better than the other kind. That is, most of us.—*Det. Journal*.

Cleveland entered the White House a bachelor and a poor man. He left it a rich one, with a charming wife and three interesting children. He has no reason to be discontented, certainly.—*Toledo Blade*.

We believe that the business forces of our system will move forward under President McKinley, and if he fails to carry out his pledges the people will find a remedy.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

One important difference between McKinley and Cleveland is, that the former is pledged to maintain better wages for the American workman than the European receives.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Chairman Dingley thinks the new tariff bill can be put through in time to go into effect June 1st. That would be two months and a half a liberal allowance for congressional delays.—*Chebucygan Tribune*.

The gold reserve has contracted the habit of keeping itself more than full lately. It looks better \$50,000 above than that much below the \$100,000,000 mark. No more bond sales to replenish the gold reserve.—*Detroit Journal*.

Even Michigan threatens to levy a tax on old bachelors. That's the way to deal with the lonesome old wretches! Make their solitude so expensive that they will marry if only as a means of economizing.—*New York Mail and Express*.

The Democratic organs withdrew their Republican opposition to the re-election of Speaker Reed when they found there wasn't going to be any such opposition. We knew they would, and said so more than a week ago.—*Det. Journal*.

Tom Reed was elected Speaker of the House, by an unanimous Republican vote, and his energies will be entirely devoted to pushing the tariff bill through that body as speedily as possible.

For the present fiscal year the total export of American oats will fill up fully 30,000,000 bushels, as against only a million bushels in 1890. The way is opening for very general prosperity among the American farmers.

Justice Long has served a single term, but has done so to the entire satisfaction of the public and all litigants, as well as of the bar of the state. Besides this excellent official record, Mr. Chas. D. Long has the further virtue of high standing as a man and citizen, as well as that qualification which all true patriots are glad to recognize whenever circumstances will permit, a record of honorable services as a Union soldier. All these things will make his way to re-election as smooth as that which is leading to his re-nomination.—*Allegan Gazette*.

Our Washington correspondent says: "It seems that most people failed to realize the enormous extensions of the civil service rules made under the last administration. Every day intelligent men can be heard expressing their surprise on this subject after they have called at one of the big departments to make inquiries about places. Stated in brief, excepting the assistants to members of the cabinet, their private secretaries, Ambassadors and Ministers, Laborers and Scrubbers, Women, and Postmen, the heads of half a dozen bureaus such as Pension, Education and Labor, the entire line of government employees are embraced in the classified service which is controlled by the civil service rules. Along about next summer, after the tariff bill has become a law, and more pressing matters have been looked after, it will not be surprising if President McKinley overhauls some of those civil service extensions made by Mr. Cleveland and considerably modifies, if he does not rescind some of them outright. There is hardly a doubt that some of the extensions have proved more beneficial for individuals than to the government service."

Little Maid o' Dreams.

Never dreamed of any thing so good for the human race as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. So pleasant to take and so potent as a cure for Constipation, Indigestion and Sick headache, three of the greatest troubles that flesh is heir to. In 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fournier's.

Whatever differences of opinion may arise concerning the candidates for the various offices, or the constitutional amendments at the April election, there is one place that should be filled by the unanimous votes of every Republican in the State, if not of every voter. Charles D. Long should have no opposition. His eminent qualification, as proven by his service, his unquestioned ability and integrity, his popularity with the bar of the State, and the high regard of all who know him, attest, that the battle-scarred, veteran, brave and true, should be triumphantly elected to succeed himself on the Supreme bench. Vote for Long.

From an Ohio Minister.

I have used Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs and colds; it surpasses all other remedies I have tried. With many thanks to the doctor for his valuable remedy, I remain,
Rev. G. W. HAGANS, Clyde, Ohio.

The Attorney General says that all the laws of the state, relative to spearing fish, remain exactly as they have been since the law of 1891 went into effect, that by the terms of the act it is unlawful for any one to catch or kill fish in any inland lake, except with hook and line. Any person found upon the water with spear, net, trap, set line, artificial light, dynamite or explosives, shall be deemed to have presented prima-facie evidence for violation of the law, and on conviction be fined \$25 or imprisonment in jail for 30 days.—*Chebucygan Tribune*.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our six year old little daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave the White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions and she began to improve immediately and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others, and I trust it the very best medicine in use. Rev. D. H. Groves, Pastor M. E. Church, Clarksville, Mo.

Lewiston Items—Journal.

Better late than never. Lewiston now has four physicians. March weather—a nice rain storm to-day. Mrs. R. Bay spent Sunday with friends in Grayling.

Sheriff Nelson is transacting official business in Detroit, this week.

The publisher of the Journal is hard pressed for money to meet bills.

Atty. J. K. Wright, of Grayling, was doing legal business in town on Wednesday.

Dr. Traver went to Detroit last Wednesday, to make a two week's visit with his family.

Mrs. H. Baum and children went to Grayling last Saturday to make a short visit with relatives.

Albert Grunoff, (?) manager of Salling, Hanson & Co's store in Grayling, was doing business in town last Saturday.

A number of friends held a pleasant party at the residence of William Mantz, on Sunday evening, in honor of Mr. Mantz's birthday. He received the present of a cosy easy chair as a token of the occasion.

James Wilson, more familiarly known as "Jimmy the Hoper," and a character here since the town started, closed up his barber shop on Monday and departed for greener fields at Grand Marais. Later, he only got as far as Grayling, returning to town this morning.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th, 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see.

It will be for

YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollar's worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great

DISSOLUTION SALE.

First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th, and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan—Department of State.

LANSING, March 2d, 1897.
To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a JOINT RESOLUTION, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That an amendment to section one and article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed to be adopted by the People of this State, and is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 18, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Free entertainment at the School House, to-morrow evening.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

J. J. Coventry, Judge of Probate, was in town, Monday and Tuesday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes is visiting Mrs. Coventry, in Maple Forest, this week.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt will go to the Soo, to visit Archer in a few days.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

Go to the entertainment at the School House, to-morrow evening.

Bates & Co. are offering the choice of Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

The thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero, Tuesday morning.

Look at Salling, Hanson & Co.'s advertisement. Special Prices for Friday and Saturday.

Reuben Babbitt has moved his family back to town, and taken his old place on the railroad.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

If your subscription is due, come in and pay it. Only one dollar a year, IN ADVANCE.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

BORN—Thursday, the 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wilson, a son, weight 91 pounds.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co.'s. Prices guaranteed.

The thermometer registered two degrees below zero, last Saturday morning.

C. W. West, of Cedar Bluff, was in town with the big storm, Friday, though we do not hold him responsible for the storm. His plans for the summer campaign in agriculture are about completed, and as usual he expects to win.

We want one good man (having horse) as permanent superintendent for Crawford County, to attend to our business on salary. Must send along with application strong letters of recommendation, as to honesty, energy and ability. First class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

The time for the nomination of township officers is here. The Avalanche has no ax to grind, and only advises the nomination of the best men for the several positions. It cannot be denied that a great part of the public business through the county has been loosely and expensively performed. It is time to change, and the way to do it is, to elect men who have the public good at heart.

See advertisement of S. H. & Co., in another column, of their big offer for Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th.

Miss Lillie Snively is at Grayling, waiting on her sister, Mrs. R. Richardson, who is on the sick list.—Ros. News.

If any one wants to know how to get a crate of eggs down cellar, ask Joe Jones, he can give all the information wanted.

Mrs. D. P. Markey, formerly of West Branch and well known to many of our citizens, died at her home, in Port Huron, Monday.

Will Woodford spent the best part of last week in Saginaw and Bay City with his friends, returning Sunday morning.

F. and C. Leline have taken the drive on the South Branch, above the village. They have 1,500,000 ft. to bring down.—Ros. News.

H. J. Youngs, of Grayling, who has been lumbering in Markey township, finished operations and broke camp Wednesday.—Ros. News.

The most severe storm of the year, snow and wind, came last Saturday night and Sunday. The mercury registered two below, Sunday night.

George Earl, a tailor, who once resided in Gaylord, has skipped and his departure is mourned by many creditors. The Herald mourns to the extent of \$4,000.

M. Cole, who has been looking after the business of S. H. & Co., at the different camps near Pear Lake, came home on Saturday for a short visit with his family. He made us a pleasant call.

MARRIED—March 10th, Edward J. Stillwell and May Bell Van Amburg of Grayling. Justice McElroy officiated.

The heaviest snow storm of the year reached here last Friday, accompanied with high winds. There were ten inches of the beautiful.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Chamberlain's for work, on Friday, March 19th. A good attendance is desired.

Chas. Frantz let a sugar slip into a cog wheel at the planing mill last week, lacerating it in a terrible manner. He will be very careful of it for some time.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

P. J. Mosher forgot how strong he was, last week, and pushed so hard on a cedar pole with his shoulder that he tore the upper rib partly loose from the breast bone. He will know better next time.

See advertisement of S. H. & Co. in another column, of the goods they will dispose of at cut rates, on Friday and Saturday.

Rev. W. H. James has been called to a church at Bowling Green, Ohio, and orders the Avalanche sent to his new home, and wishes to be remembered to all his old friends in Crawford County.

The friends of Mr. N. Hartwick will be pleased to learn that his health is greatly improved, and that they are keeping house, and that he will engage in farming in the Spring.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, for work. A 10-cent lunch will be served at 5 o'clock, to which all are invited.

One of the most important positions to be filled by the electors at the April election, is that of Highway Commissioner. J. E. McKnight would make a good one and the Republicans could not make a better selection.

C. W. West, of Cedar Bluff, was in town with the big storm, Friday, though we do not hold him responsible for the storm. His plans for the summer campaign in agriculture are about completed, and as usual he expects to win.

We want one good man (having horse) as permanent superintendent for Crawford County, to attend to our business on salary. Must send along with application strong letters of recommendation, as to honesty, energy and ability. First class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

The time for the nomination of township officers is here. The Avalanche has no ax to grind, and only advises the nomination of the best men for the several positions. It cannot be denied that a great part of the public business through the county has been loosely and expensively performed. It is time to change, and the way to do it is, to elect men who have the public good at heart.

See advertisement of S. H. & Co., in another column, of their big offer for Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th.

Miss Lillie Snively is at Grayling, waiting on her sister, Mrs. R. Richardson, who is on the sick list.—Ros. News.

If any one wants to know how to get a crate of eggs down cellar, ask Joe Jones, he can give all the information wanted.

Mrs. D. P. Markey, formerly of West Branch and well known to many of our citizens, died at her home, in Port Huron, Monday.

Will Woodford spent the best part of last week in Saginaw and Bay City with his friends, returning Sunday morning.

F. and C. Leline have taken the drive on the South Branch, above the village. They have 1,500,000 ft. to bring down.—Ros. News.

H. J. Youngs, of Grayling, who has been lumbering in Markey township, finished operations and broke camp Wednesday.—Ros. News.

The most severe storm of the year, snow and wind, came last Saturday night and Sunday. The mercury registered two below, Sunday night.

George Earl, a tailor, who once resided in Gaylord, has skipped and his departure is mourned by many creditors. The Herald mourns to the extent of \$4,000.

M. Cole, who has been looking after the business of S. H. & Co., at the different camps near Pear Lake, came home on Saturday for a short visit with his family. He made us a pleasant call.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, free

from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Fitzsimmons whipped Corbett in twelfth round.

Mrs. L. T. Wright has a nephew, from Pennsylvania, visiting her.

Mr. Chas. Eickhoff's father died at Woodland, N. Y., last week, in his 87th year.

M. Michelson and Mrs. R. Hanson returned from Alma yesterday. Mr. Michelson reports an improvement in his health.

R. G. Peter's crew, under charge of T. McDermott, have arrived, 150 strong, to begin their Summer's work. They are in the cars where they left in the Fall.

On Sunday morning the Rev. C. W. Porter will preach on "Lot in Sodom," in the Presbyterian Church. Every citizen of Grayling is invited to hear this sermon, especially the Town and County Officers.

Last Friday afternoon the switch engine was at work in the lumber yard when a freight train came down the hill at a terrible rate, resulting in a collision that demolished both pilots, and derailed the freight engine. It is claimed that both crews were in fault, the freight having no right to come into the yard at a rate beyond the instant control of the driver, and the crew of the switch engine should have set the semaphore so as to give notice of the danger. We do not know who is right. There was no one injured except the company in property.

The April number of The Delineator is called the Spring number, and Spring styles of Toilets, Shirt-Waists, Wraps, Skirts, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, etc., are faithfully reflected and prefigured in its handsome and artistic color plates and monochrome illustrations. The general features of the number include an article on Washington Social Life, by Charlotte Everett Hopkins. Poor girls seeking a college education, cannot afford to miss Carolyn Husted's account of Societies Formed to Aid Them. The regular article on Sea-sonable Cookery gives place to a paper on the appointments for and serving of Afternoon Tea. Emma Haywood gives detailed instructions for embroidered "Jewel Work," and adds to her valuable series on Ecclesiastical Needlework. Of accustomed merit are Mr. Vick's pages on the regular Work of the Month. Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea Table Chat, the notices of New Books and the illustrated designs for Tatting, Crochetting, Knitting, etc. The Delineator is the Woman's favorite magazine. It is issued by the famous fashion publishers, the Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited), at 7 to 17 West 1st St., New York, at the remarkable low rate of \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 10c per copy.

For Rent or Sale

The Benson dwelling on Cedar street, good location for a Milliner. For terms, etc., inquire of

W. S. HEMPSTEAD.

While Nelson Persons was eating his dinner at the mill, Monday, seated in a warm place over the boilers, he was seized with a fit, and fell on to the hot boilers, from where he was rescued by companions. His hands were badly burned, but he rallied so as to care for himself, and walked home. He plays in hard luck.

At 6:30, Tuesday morning, the dwelling house owned and occupied by Miss Alice Culver, on Peninsular Avenue, opposite the Avalanche office, was discovered on fire, and an alarm turned in which brought out the department and citizens in short order. The furniture was removed with as little damage as could be expected in connection with the unusual baste, and the firemen, though the mercury registered 20 below zero, never did better work. Though the attics were entirely covered with fire, which repeatedly broke through the walls, they confined it to the interior, and extinguished it, with the walls all standing. The loss will aggregate about \$6000.00, and we understand there is no insurance.

The April Century will be a "Grant Memorial Number." It is to contain an article on "The Tomb of General Grant," by General Horace Porter, who did so much to insure the success of the movement toward raising the necessary funds for the monument, and who will be the orator of the day on the occasion of its dedication, April 27, the birthday of General Grant. Sherman's opinion of Grant will be shown in a hitherto unpublished letter, and Grant's account of the veto of the Infestation Bill will be related by the Hon. John A. Kasson, to whom Grant told the story.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

There will be a public meeting of all who have subscribed anything toward the erection of a new Masonic Hall and Opera House, at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing officers for the stock company, and the appointment of a building committee. Every person who is interested in this public improvement is cordially invited to attend the meeting, whether they have subscribed for stock or not.

A. E. NEWMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

New Opera House.

</div

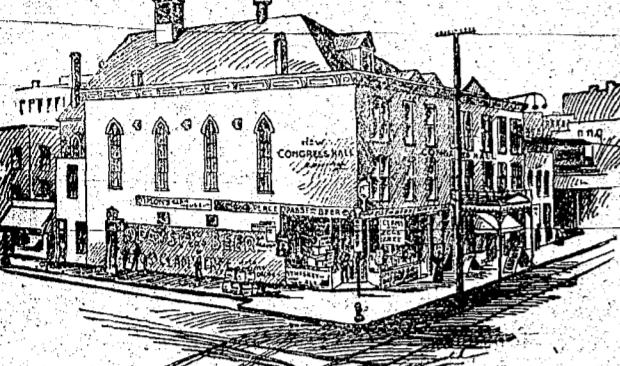
HELP TO HUMANITY.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Organization that is Doing Much to Improve the Condition of the Poor in the Congested and Poverty-Ridden Districts of Chicago.

Seeks to Banish Squalor.

The Forward Movement recently celebrated its third anniversary at the headquarters of the association on West Harrison street, this city. Addresses were made and exhibitions given by pupils of the different classes. The Forward Movement is one of the most comprehensive and philosophic social movements now being carried on in this great and wicked Western metropolis. The association's object, as stated in its charter, is to investigate and improve the physical, social, intel-



HALL AT CONGRESS AND HALSTED STREETS.

During the past winter the Association has given beds to 50,000 homeless.

lectual and spiritual condition of those who live in the congested districts of Chicago and other cities.

The charter further states the means and methods to be used in carrying out this object to be: By collecting and publishing statistics bearing on social and industrial conditions; by establishing radiating centers of personal influence; by promoting the application



DR. G. W. GRAY.

of the co-operative principle, and by such temporary aid as shall tend to make the beneficiaries self-sustaining and self-respecting.

This association is non-sectarian and non-partisan, depending upon those who are interested in the welfare of humanity for its workers and supporters. It has already accomplished much that is commendable. It has under its charge a Social Settlement known as the Epworth House, located on Pearce street. The Epworth House represents six or eight workers who devote their entire time to the social, intellectual and spiritual uplifting of the people living on the West Side. The fundamental idea of the work is that of neighborly visitation. Of this Miss M. E. Dill has charge. She devotes her entire time to visiting among the people, ascertaining if any are sick or need comfort or consolation in any way whatever. She has under her supervision several non-resident visitors. A corps of physicians hold themselves ready to attend upon any of the poor who are sick and unable to pay a fair physician.

These workers live in the midst of the people to be benefited, come in contact with them day by day, know their needs and minister to them. They do much more than simply dispense charity; in fact, they avoid charity giving as much as possible, preferring to furnish opportunities for the people to earn what they need. The Epworth House has become the recognized friend of the poor in its section of the city.

The little children from 3 to 6 years of age are gathered into a kindergarten which meets at the Forward Movement Hall, on Harrison street. In order that these children can attend, most of them have to be furnished with clothing, as the

clubs of girls or boys. On Wednesday nights of each week there is a citizens' meeting, at which matters pertaining to the welfare of the community are discussed. On Friday night there is a religious meeting, and on Saturday night a club of boys receive a cadet drill which is very popular. Sunday afternoon is held a Sunday school, and at night Dr. Gray, the founder and present superintendent of the movement, preaches. While these exercises are going on in the hall there are also various clubs, lectures, etc., at the Epworth House.

The district in which the Forward Movement has located itself is unique in its representative character. Perhaps there can be found nowhere else in the United States a more interesting field of study than that section of the city. Here representatives from almost all nations of the earth are to be found. In some parts the language is that of Sweden and Norway, in others Italy, in others Russia, and in many places the English language is almost unknown. One of the great needs of these

clubs of girls or boys. On Wednesday nights of each week there is a citizens' meeting, at which matters pertaining to the welfare of the community are discussed. On Friday night there is a religious meeting, and on Saturday night a club of boys receive a cadet drill which is very popular. Sunday afternoon is held a Sunday school, and at night Dr. Gray, the founder and present superintendent of the movement, preaches. While these exercises are going on in the hall there are also various clubs, lectures, etc., at the Epworth House.

Sugar again!" he cried, and rushed off to his tent. Even the hens could not be trusted in this sugar-loving country.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

Said to Have Been Deposed from the Prefecture of the Propaganda.

Cardinal Mieczyslaw Ledochowski, who is said to have been deposed from the prefecture of the propaganda by the Pope, earned the displeasure of the Vatican by leaning too much toward Germany and too little toward France. His Eminence is one of the most prominent of the princes of the church at Rome. He is 75 years old and is a native of Poland, where his family has been an illustrious one for centuries. The Cardinal was given his theological education in the college of the Lazarists at Warsaw and was ordained at the very early age of 18. After that he went to Rome to pursue his studies further and was taken up and advanced by Pius IX, who was very fond of him. Ledochowski was named domestic prelate and protonotary apostolic. This confided several important diplomatic missions to the learned Pole. Among them was a mission to Madrid, another to Lisbon, a third to Rio de Janeiro and a fourth to Santiago de Chile. In 1861 he was made archbishop of Thebes, in partibus infidelium, and sent to theunciature at Brussels, where he remained for four years. In 1865 he became archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see he has the title of the primate of all Poland. In 1874 he was put into prison by the

Government of Prussia, and while in the dungeons of Ostrowo he was made a cardinal by the Pope. After his release from prison he went to Rome, an exile from his diocese. He was warmly welcomed by Pius and lived at the Vatican. In 1884 he was appointed secretary of memorials, and in 1892 he was given the lofty position from which he has just been deposed. Although a very aged man, Cardinal Ledochowski is clear of brain and strong of purpose, and his management of the office he leaves to Satolli was marked by great ability.

A Genius for Friendship.

A Genius for friendship, for entering into relations with another, is the rarest of gifts. For the most part we go each our own way and make a virtue of it. The keenly critical nature is seldom the sympathetic or the helpful. It brings to bear the disintegrating the analytical, rather than the constructive and synthetic, forces, and is far more apt to command the inattention to the all of Heaven and it is to endeavor to make itself an agency in heavenly work.

A man has involved himself in some unfortunate and exacting circumstances, he has somehow dropped the clue of success, and is groping blindly in the labyrinth; and we remark on his folly, and wonder how he could have done so, and, with a comforting reflection that it is no affair of ours, we leave him to grope his way blindly as best he may.

It is no affair of ours. But is it not? Does not the man or woman who fails to speak the needed word at the right moment, to give the inspiration of sympathy or of counsel, become morally accountable for the failure?

Adding Insult to Injury.

Muggsy—Yes, he's a gentleman. That's what I've got agin' him.

Sluggsy—How's dat?

Muggsy—He stepped on me corn yesterday an' before I got a chance to smash his face he apologized, dat's what!—Truth!

Mrs. Mark A. Hanna.

versal sweetness, caused by the Spanish custom of adding sugar to every dish. He grew desperate after a time, and determined to limit himself to a diet of eggs, cooked in the shell, secure in the certainty that even Spanish hens could not flavor their eggs with sugar.

"Those wretched cooks can do me no harm here," he said, triumphantly.

His triumph was short-lived. The next morning some mischievous subs were at the mess-table before the major, and emptied all the salt-cellars, replacing their contents with powdered sugar. The major soon appeared, and

A demy 24-mo. page is 5 inches long by 2 1/4 wide.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

ONE OF THE MOST VIRULENT DISEASES KNOWN.

Possibilities in Glass Tubes that Are in a Laboratory in Brooklyn, N. Y., Germs Withstand an Extraordinary Degree of Dry Heat—Hard to Kill.

Source of Bombay.

If the contents of half a dozen innocent-looking glass tubes in the Hoagland laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., were permitted to escape, the most virulent disease known to modern science would be liberated, and, according to the most conservative authorities, a plague of frightful character would be inaugurated. The minute bacilli of this awful sickness do their work with such quickness that, within a day or two, in almost every case, the stricken being dies in fearful torture, and so fatal is it that 95 per cent. of infected persons are doomed from the instant it strikes them.

Every one has heard of the frightful ravages of the bubonic plague in Bombay and adjacent seaport towns, but, aside from its name and a suggestion from its terrible fatality, little or nothing has yet been published about the real nature of this sickness, which, in its mortality and pestilential tenacity, far outstrips any other disease known to modern medicine. Whether or not the present bubonic plague is identical with the plague, or black sickness, which ravaged all Europe in the sixteenth century, is a matter not yet absolutely determined.

Certain it is, however, that it is more apt to develop and increase, when once introduced into those places where filth is abundant and where starvation reduces the resistive power of the individual. Climate does not appear to be deterrent to this disease, for we find it has its habitat in the cold, mountainous regions of Northern India and Southern Russia, as well as in the almost torrid zone of Southern India and China. What gives rise to it? What are its symptoms? How do individuals

contract it? How does it travel from place to place? How can we guard against infection?

These are pertinent questions, and well worthy of serious consideration, when we reflect that this dread disease may at any moment invade the United States. In 1894 Kitasato, an eminent Japanese bacteriologist, went to Hong Kong to investigate the cause of the plague which was then raging there. In examining persons sick of this disease and the bodies of those who had died of it, he discovered in their blood and in the suppurating lymphatic glands a micro-organism of germ which he was able to isolate, cultivate and study. With this germ he was able to produce the disease in otherwise healthy animals and to recover the germ from their tissues.

The term "bubonic," coupled with the name of the disease, indicates its influence upon the lymphatic glands. The intense inflation of these glands is one of the prominent symptoms of the sickness. The glands are located in the armpits, thorax, groin, neck and abdomen. They inflame, swell and suppurate, causing the most excruciating agony in cases where the patient survives long enough for this stage to be attained; but the poison is so virulent that in many cases death ensues before the glands have time to become thus affected, so depressing is this action upon the nerve centers which regulate the heart's action. The general symptoms, therefore, in brief, may be noted as fever, depression, swelling and suppuration of the lymphatic glands, and, in a vast majority of cases, an agonizing death.

The work room of the Hoagland laboratory contains perhaps thousands of these plague germs, but all so carefully sealed and so delicately handled that the danger of their ever escaping is reduced to a minimum. In sterilized beef tea and other similar media these germs are grown and cultivated. The bacteriologists are testing them every day, and in every conceivable manner known to science, bent upon determining the most effective method of disinfection. No amount of cold within the radius of our climate affects them, and they live indefinitely in clothing or upon whatever substance they chance to find lodgment until such time as they may be communicated to a living being, when they develop and spread with frightful rapidity. It has been found that the usual fluid disinfectants, such as are applied to cholera germs, for instance, are by no means certain death to the bubonic plague germs. Sulphur, which is much used in disinfection, can not be relied upon when dealing with these plague germs. Bichlorides of mercury or corrosive sublimate kills them if used at sufficient strength; but this is not always practicable. Molten heat at 90 degrees centigrade (about 194 degrees Fahrenheit) kills them, but they live in dry heat even at a higher degree.

BIG MORIARTY MONUMENT.

Heaviest Block of Granite Ever Transported by Rail.

A few weeks ago mention was made of the colossal mortuary monument to be erected in a cemetery at New Orleans, La., by Mrs. Daniel Moriarty, formerly of that city, now of Califor-

nia. The stones were quarried and cut at Barre, Vt., and recently were loaded on specially constructed cars and started on their journey south.

The base for this mortuary pedestal is the largest surface stone ever transported by a railroad, its total weight being 80,000 pounds. It is fourteen feet square, and has a capacity of 100,000 pounds, and has an opening in the floor or deck 3 feet 6 inches wide by 16 feet 2 inches long. The base of the stone is suspended edgewise, and through the opening it comes very closely to the roadbed, the distance therefrom being only 8 inches, while the top of the stone is 14 feet 10 inches above the rails. The cost of the car was several times that of an ordinary freight car.

The foundation necessary to bear the great weight was recently completed, and rests upon piles driven to the



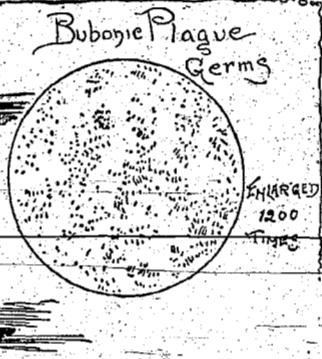
GREAT BLOCK OF GRANITE.

depth of 50 feet. Above is a mass of concrete masonry 6 feet thick and 30 feet square. Upon this solid bed will be placed the first course of granite, consisting of two blocks 30 feet long, 5 1/2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick. These will inclose the base stone on two sides, while two stones 13 feet long will inclose the ends. Above the great base stone will be another monolith nearly as large as the first, and then a third, each one weighing over 25 tons. These will be capped by a six feet thick and six feet square, with polished panels. At each corner of the die there is a polished column, with Corinthian capital, and then come four beautiful statues in Westerly granite.

NOTED RUSSIAN COUNT.

Michael Muravieff Made Minister of Foreign Affairs for Russia.

Count Michael Muravieff, who has recently been made Minister of Foreign Affairs for Russia, belongs to one of the oldest and most powerful families



STOCKING AN INCUBATOR WITH PLAGUE GERMS.

of Russia. The Muravieffs, or Muravieffs, were brought forward by Catherine II, and members of the family have distinguished themselves in Poland, Turkey and China. It was Muravieff-Amurski who forced the navigation of the Amur and seized that territory, finally annexing it to Russia by treaty with China. This in 1858. In 1855 Gen. Muravieff, surnamed Karski, made prisoners of Gen. Williams and his staff at Kars on the capitulation of that citadel. The new minister is the grandson of the Gen. Muravieff who suppressed the Polish revolution in 1863 as governor of Lithuania. His father was Governor of Kovno. The Count was educated at Heidelberg, and learned to speak German and French fluently. Unlike many noble Russians, he is a master of his own language. In 1864 he entered the service of the ministry of foreign affairs. His first diplomatic mission was as secretary of legation at Berlin.

of Russia. The Muravieffs, or Muravieffs, were brought forward by Catherine II, and members of the family have distinguished themselves in Poland, Turkey and China. It was Muravieff-Amurski who forced the navigation of the Amur and seized that territory, finally annexing it to Russia by treaty with China. This in 1858. In 1855 Gen. Muravieff, surnamed Karski, made prisoners of Gen. Williams and his staff at Kars on the capitulation of that citadel. The new minister is the grandson of the Gen. Muravieff who suppressed the Polish revolution in 1863 as governor of Lithuania. His father was Governor of Kovno. The Count was educated at Heidelberg, and learned to speak German and French fluently. Unlike many noble Russians, he is a master of his own language. In 1864 he entered the service of the ministry of foreign affairs. His first diplomatic mission was as secretary of legation at Berlin.



COUNT MICHAEL MURAVIEFF.

When the car nears the summit, one of the monks grasps the rope with the scratch of his crozier and pulls it on to the landing place.

Meteora, the name by which the settlement is known in history, means, literally translated, "hanging in the air." The principal cloister is a tremendous structure built after the manner of a place of defense, with bastions, towers, and mighty gates. The cloister is situated in the center of the courtyard, which has pilared piazzas and encloses a natural fountain and a plot of garden land.

Meteora.

FIREPROOF WALLET.

New Device Offered by Insurance Companies to Keep Papers.

An asbestos fireproof wallet to keep valuable papers in the latest offer of fire insurance companies to clients; and in cases of fire certainly would prove to be very useful. The entire envelope,

Philadelphia Call.

Editor-in-chief—"How are you going to lead off that woman's column?"

Managing Editor—"Under the caption, 'Woman's Corner, sir.'"

Editor-in-chief—"Well, if you don't forget to run in a cut of the globe just above it."

—New York Press.

Aunt Maria (at the theater)—"Why do all those men rush out in breathless haste the moment the curtain falls?"

Uncle Henry—"Just wait till they come in again and you'll understand it."

When they returned there was not a breathless one among them.—Boston Transcript.

She You won't object to having dear mamma live with us after we are married, will you? He (a young doctor)—Not at all. In fact, she will be most welcome. "It is so good of you to say so!" "Not at all. You see, she is saying all this, and I really need somebody to experiment on."—Comic Cuts.

Ancient Tumblers.

Tumblers of nearly the same shape and dimensions as those employed to-day have been found in great numbers.

Pompeii. They were of gold, silver,

glass, agate, marble and other semi-precious stones.

Curious Cargoes.

Liverpool receives some curious shiploads at times. Cargoes of turtles and other live and dead animals, casks of leeches, ship loads of bones from battlefields, of human mummies from the Egyptian tombs and of dead cats from the cat cemeteries of the same country are among the most remarkable.

A KENTUCKY BELLE.

Miss Alice Castleton, Said to Be America's fairest Woman.

Miss Alice Castleton, of Kentucky, whom John Jacob Astor declared to be the most beautiful woman at the great Martini ball, is a daughter of the old Kentucky and Missouri family of that name.—Her father, General John Breckinridge Castleton, is the son of David Castleton, of Castleton, Ky., who was himself descended from a long line of Castletons in Kentucky and Virginia.

David Castleton, of Castleton, Ky.,

was a splendid judge of beauty, made no error when he set the crown upon the head of the Kentuckian. Miss Castleton is just 19, and is very beautiful.

She was educated at a Battimore school, and made her bow in society a year ago. She is not only beau-

iful, but is erudite as well. They

note on her down in Kentucky. Just

fancy! Here is a perfectly beautiful

girl with her head full of the highest

kind of higher education, of distin-

guished family, a superb horsewoman

and with a temper like that angels are

supposed to have. She is grace itself

in her actions and those who saw the

great gesture with which she

</

A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leuorrhoea a great deal. I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine.

Mrs. JAMES CORRIGAN, 394 Central St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS
'3 SHOE

For this store by merit alone has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000 dealers as the best in the West in the latest shapes and styles and every article of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and a dealer in a city given reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Don't Push
THEY RUN
EASY

Columbia
Bicycles

Unequalled, Unapproached.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

\$100 to all alike.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from dealers or by mail for one cent stamp.

RADWAY'S
PILLS.

Pure, powerful, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestions, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Disease, etc.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORDID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. Do not let any physician prescribe for you, as they will not be able to do so. Radway's Pills are the best. They are taken through the bile ducts. Radway's Pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate those subject to indigestion, biliousness, torpid liver and secure health.

Price, 50 cents per box. Said to all druggists, or by mail, RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

OLDEST MERCHANT TAILOR.

William H. Smither of Versailles, Ky., claims this distinction.

William H. Smither, of Versailles, Ky., is the oldest merchant tailor actively at work in the United States. He is 90 years old, and for seventy years, since 1827, he has steadily plied his needle and shears in a quaint little shop on Court Square, scarcely missing a day from his work. This veteran tailor has clothed as many as four generations in the same family and a number of Kentucky's most illustrious sons, including John J. Crittenden and Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, have been his pa-



WILLIAM H. SMITHER.

rous. Mr. Smither is bald and hearty, his hair and beard are only just beginning to turn white, and he has a perfect set of teeth. His eyesight is good and his hearing is erect. He has never used either tobacco or stimulants. He was a passenger on the initial trip made by the first steamboat that traveled in Kentucky waters, and attended a reception given to the Marquis de Lafayette in Versailles in 1825. Mr. Smither's wife, Drusilla Senator, who is 80 years old, is the oldest woman in the city. They have been married sixty-three years, and confidently hope to reach their seventy-fifth anniversary.

Current Controversies.

Jacksonville, Fla., is to have a baby show for colored infants.

The most extensive cemetery in the world is that at Rome, in which over 6,000,000 human beings have been interred.

The British Isles comprise 1,000 separate islands and islets, without counting mereutting rocks or isolated pinnacles.

According to the deductions of a well-known astronomer, we receive as much light from the sun as could be emitted by 680,000 full moons.

Out of sixty arbitration treaties among the nations of the world since 1815, the United States has borne a part in thirty-two—far more than any other nation.

Insects are for their size the strongest members of the animal creation. Many beetles can lift a weight equal to more than 500 times the weight of their own bodies.

It was the belief of Livingstone that nearly all lions were "left-handed." He watched them closely, and when they desired to strike a fierce blow they always used the left paw.

A large association of merchants, with headquarters in New York City, has been formed for the purpose of putting a stop, if possible, to the practice of American tourists in bringing into this country jewelry and clothing bought abroad and upon which no duty is paid.

Mrs. N. Lehman and daughter, of Jacksonville, Fla., driving in a buggy, with a single horse, started to cross the F. C. & P. Railroad tracks, when an engine under high speed tore the horse from the wagon and killed it, leaving the women seated in the buggy uninjured.

A London court has recently done something to settle the social status of artists' models. A young woman brought suit for breach of promise against a man who had promised to marry her, but had been alarmed by the discovery that instead of sitting for the headstone she had also sat for the figure, though not without drapery. The decision of the court was that the profession is respectable, and that she was entitled to damages.

It has recently been discovered that there is in Birmingham, in the very center of Christian England, a factory where idols are made for heathen nations! Idols of all kinds are turned out, representing the gods of all heathen nations from Tokio to Timbuctoo. The export trade to heathen countries is a fairly large one, although more goods are sent to foreign dealers in curios in the bazaars of Cairo, Damascus, Colombo, etc., for sale to unsuspecting travelers anxious to take home mementos.

The Pope has issued an order forbidding priests not belonging to the Roman diocese or not having any regular employment in Rome to dwell there. All priests who continue to stay in Rome in contravention of this rescript will be suspended. A note is also being taken of the resident priests who are seen out of doors after a certain hour, and measures will be taken against them in case they can plead no justification. There is an hour fixed in the evening by the ringing of the church bells when all members of the clergy must be indoors.

The Pope has issued an order forbidding priests not belonging to the Roman diocese or not having any regular employment in Rome to dwell there. All priests who continue to stay in Rome in contravention of this rescript will be suspended. A note is also being taken of the resident priests who are seen out of doors after a certain hour, and measures will be taken against them in case they can plead no justification. There is an hour fixed in the evening by the ringing of the church bells when all members of the clergy must be indoors.

Cultivating Wheat.

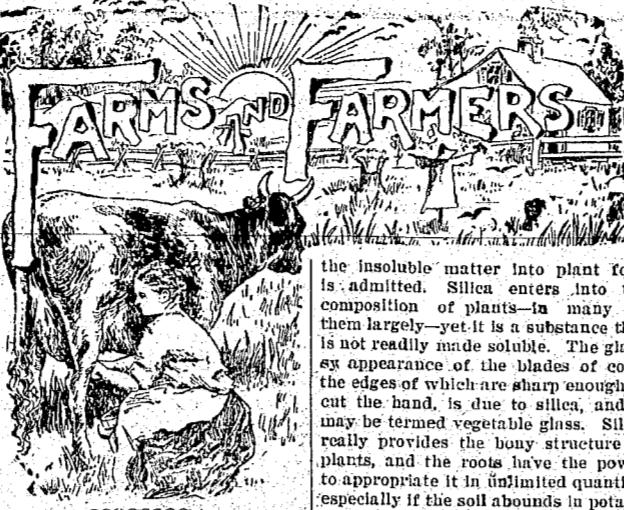
Raising wheat by the Campbell method—that is, by drilling, and cultivation—saves a bushel or more per acre in seed, as one peck plants the acre, and five pecks or more are used when sown broadcast. A farmer of Austin County, says an exchange planted an acre in the Brazos bottom drilled, and old wheat growers who saw it when well headed out said it was the finest they had ever seen, and that it would make sixty bushels of grain. It was never harvested except as green feed, for there were no mills there to grind it.

Hedges.

Hedges are useful or detrimental according to the way they are kept. A well-trimmed hedge is ornamental and becomes better every year, but if neglected, and allowed to grow without attention, it is very unsightly. The first year is the most important in managing a hedge, and in three years it should be in a condition to demand but little trimming. An orange orange hedge is better than a fence when once established, and can be so managed the first three years as to become impenetrable to small animals.

Action of Roots in the Soil.

The action of roots in the soil is not fully known, but that they can alter the substances presented and change



Raising Farmers.

Some years ago, says a correspondent of Farm and Fireside, I took a great fancy to raising turkeys. Undoubtedly the turkey is a most interesting bird, a most interesting study, and under favorable conditions can be made a profitable crop. I had unlimited range, and groves of chestnut and beech trees close by, so that the birds could obtain a good share of their living from the woods, however at the risk of some losses by the attacks of foxes, skunks, hawks and owls. The turkey is a natural-born tramp, and when hunting for food or for a good nesting-place will wander off a mile or more as easily as a hundred rods. He is hardly the bird for any one to keep who has only a

small place in a somewhat crowded vicinity. Under such conditions one has to confine his flock by means of surrounding their run with a high fence at high cost; or of adjusting a so-called turkey-shield to each bird so as to hamper their movements, and keep them confined by an ordinary fence; for if the birds are left at large, there is apt to be trouble before long with the neighbors.

Handy Hog Holder.

The simple, inexpensive article for holding hogs, illustrated herewith, recommends itself to any one who has many hogs to ring. It will save time and labor enough in ringing twenty hogs to pay for itself the first time. The hogs should be confined in a close pen so that the one who handles the

Plant Them Early.

Carrots, beets and parsnips should be planted early, so as to allow the crops a full season in which to grow. They will also escape the late weeds. The practice of planting such crops after corn is put in is to double the labor of fighting weeds, which becomes laborious with crops grown from small seeds. The land must be plowed and made loose as soon as possible, so as to give the first weeds a chance to grow, when the cultivator and harrow should work the land fine. It is useless to attempt to grow such crops unless the seed bed is made exceedingly fine.

Black Currants.

Many are the virtues of black currant jam and jelly. It was used by our grandmothers as glue; it was given to children to eat when they had sore throats. A pitcherful of black currant tea, made by pouring boiling water over two or three tablespoonsfuls of jam sweetened or not, according to taste, was always kept on hand in fever cases, and made a delightfully cool and thirst-quenching drink. The jam was made by using three-quarters of a pound of fruit, and boiling over a slow fire till a little poured on a plate would set—American Agriculturist.

Ringing the Hog Made Easy.

holder can walk up behind them and reach over and slip the larger stirrup-shaped end over the snout and into the mouth. The hog will back up and the operator standing in front can easily hold any hog perfectly still. It is easily adjusted, easily taken out, and when in use gives a leverage upon the upper jaw which secures perfect control of the animal in ringing.—Farm and Home.

Advice About Strawberries.

Strawberries do well on almost any well-drained soil, which is free from frost, reasonably fertile, and not infested with white grubs. There is little danger of making the soil too rich, but there is a possibility of injuring the plants with commercial fertilizers. The best fertilizers are well-rotted manure, bone meal and wood ashes.

Utilizing Unproductive Land.

There are on almost all farms bits of land naturally as good as the rest that remain unproductive for lack of capital. It may not be more profitable to bring these into productivity than it is to put the bulk of the manure and labor on the best land, but it makes the farm look better and sell better. Quite often when these places are too stony for cropping trees planted there will prove the best use such places can be made to serve.

Such Is Fame.

The Rev. H. R. Hawes, author of "Music and Morals," tells a good story in his last book, "Travel and Talk," of an unconscious result he once received in a railway carriage:

An old gentleman who sat opposite had been crying over his evening paper with what I fancied was a look of recognition. Presently he handed me the paper and pointed to an article on a musical subject. "I thought so," he said, politely, "you might like to see this article."

One glance was sufficient. I recognized an almost verbatim chapter of "Music and Morals." Disgusted at the fraud, I handed the paper back, remarking that I was quite familiar with the contents. "In fact," I rashly added, "it is a chapter out of 'Music and Morals.' You may know the book?"

"Indeed, sir, I never heard of it. Who is it by?"

"Oh," I said, "a man named Hawes—a person, you know."

"Oh, really, I never heard of him."

"Hasn't he?" said I.

"No," said he.

"Oh!" said I, and the conversation dropped. Of whomsoever it may be said, "E'd dun know where 'e' are," in the long run "most everybody" finds his level.

Spring fish hooks are formed of a single piece of wire with an eyelet in the center, a hook being formed on each end and placed back to back, the hooks being shaped so they can be sprung together after baiting, to conceal the points, which fly open as soon as the bait is disturbed.

Action of Roots in the Soil.

The action of roots in the soil is not fully known, but that they can alter the substances presented and change

Great If You Must.
But also afford a means of relief of the torture of physical which produces the groan. Rheumatism is a prolific source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. It is a malignant disease, which, unlike the poisons in minute doses often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarii, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous affections, the Bitters is a certain source of relief.

The Oleander.

The history of the oleander is almost coeval with the history of the human race. It was the rhododendron of the ancients, and when we read of the rhododendron in the classical writings of the Greeks and Romans, the oleander is to be understood. The rhododendron, as we know it, was unknown to the ancients, so far as is evinced by the writings that have come down to us. The flowers occupied a prominent place in their funeral practices, and were especially employed in the funeral ceremonies of females.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

The Police of Syracuse made an arrest of a counterfeiter.

On Monday, the 15th, Harold Marquise of Utica, N. Y., was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a warrant sworn out by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., charging him with forgery. On the 10th of December Marquise visited Utica, he was the representative of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and arranged for the making of a full set of plates for the direction sheets, labels, etc., of the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best known in the country, and in a search of his apartments at Utica found a complete outfit for counterfeiting, consisting of crucibles, bellows, nickel, lead, bismuth, antimony, a small blacksmith's forge, a charcoal furnace, and a small steel hammer and anvil.

The United States marshals went him just as soon as the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. was through with him and, no doubt, he will be sentenced for a long period.

In selecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for counterfeiting, Marquise had profited by his knowledge of the proprietary medicine business; for these pills are in such great demand that they are easily sold at any drug store in the United States. His scheme was to work the counterfeiting business on a large scale, and in a short time to turn out 100,000 to 125,000 of them, at a discount from dealers who were overstocked. By working fast and making long trips, he would have to travel hundreds of miles in a short time. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are most fortunate to have caught the rogue before he had fairly started, and to have thus kept these spurious goods out of the market.

Sugar Beets in Ohio.

Sugar beets are to be planted in Summit County, Ohio, next summer as an experiment. If the beets yield 12 per cent of sugar capital is ready to establish the beet sugar industry there.

A Big Grass Seed Order.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the largest grass, cover and forage seed grower in America, recently received an order for twenty-five thousand pounds different kinds of clover, ten thousand pounds Salzer's Superior Timothy Seed and ten thousand pounds of different kinds of grasses from a large Montana stock raiser.

A bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of our Lord anno domini 1897." This is almost as bad as the Oklahoma Senator, who moved that "this body do now adjourn until the next session of the Legislature." The bill which passed the Oklahoma Legislature contains a provision putting into effect "in the year of

THE WHITE HOUSE.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL QUARTERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The "Hall of the Disappointed"—A Telephone is Almost the Only Modern Improvement in the Building. In the Century Mr. C. C. Buel writes a paper on "Our Fellow Citizens of the White House," devoted to the official cares and duties of the President, in the course of which he says:

At ten o'clock a hardly discernible sign against the glass barrier announces to the citizen who has arrived under the grand portals that the executive mansion is "open" to visitors; at two o'clock the sign is "changed to 'closed.'" The doorkeepers swing the doors open to everybody. Within the large vestibule nothing is seen which indicates the arrangement and purposes of the different parts of the mansion. It is not always so, for originally the now concealed corridors, or middle hall, with the staircase on the right, was a part of the entrance hall; now the spaces between the middle columns are closed with colored glass partitions, and the vestibule is simply a large, square room pleasant to get out of. No way appears to open to the state apartments in the centre, or to the west wing, which is devoted to the private apartments; yet glass doors are there, though as imperceptible to the stranger as a swinging panel. To the left there is a door which is always open. It admits to a small hall across which a similar door is the side entrance to the great East Room. About this splendid room, comprising the whole east end of the mansion, the visitors may wander at will before the portraits, or enjoy from the windows the beauty of the Treasury building to the east or the impressive landscape to the south, including the towering shafts of the Washington monument, and, beyond, the ever-changing Potomac spreading with enlarging curves toward Mount Vernon; and in the private garden under the windows he may chance to see a merry band of little ones, two of them the President's oldest daughters, with a few playmates belonging to a kindergarten class.

From the small hall between the vestibule and the East Room a stairway ascends toward the medial line of the building to a wide middle hall, on each side of which are the offices of the President. The arrangement is simple, and in the floor plan covers the space occupied below by the East Room and the Green Room, the latter being the counterpart of the small hall with the public stairway, just mentioned. At the head of these stairs, over the Green Room, is the Cabinet Room, which is the first apartment in the south side of the hall; a jog of two steps, at the private door into the President's Room marking the raised ceiling of the East Room below. The President reaches his office through the Cabinet Room, entering the latter from the library, which corresponds on the second floor with the Blue Room of the State apartments. President Arthur, indeed, used the library as his office and the cabinet chamber for an anteroom, while his private secretary was domiciled in the traditional office of the President. During the first term Mr. Cleveland preserved the same arrangements, but General Harrison went back to the office hallowed by Lincoln's occupancy, and Mr. Cleveland on his return, found the arrangement so satisfactory that he continued it.

Beyond the President's large square office is the corner room where Private Secretary Thurber is always either wrestling with the details of executive business or standing with his shoulder braced against the crowd struggling to see the President. It is a narrow apartment, and might be called appropriately the "Hall of the Disappointed," the suggestion being emphasized by portraits of the greatest presidential aspirants, Clay and Webster, to which Mr. Thurber has added, as his private property, an engraving of the closest contestant for the office, Governor Tilden.

On the north side of the hall there are two rooms which correspond to those on the south side just described, the smaller one being occupied by Mr. O. L. Pruden, the assistant secretary since General Grant's time, and the custodian of the office books as well as of the traditions which govern the public social routine of the executive mansion; in his room sits the telegraph clerk at his instrument, and by the window is a telephone, which saves a great amount of messenger service between the President and the departments. Occasionally a Congressman, with less ceremony than discretion, attempts to get an appointment with the ear of the President over the telephone, and there is a record of a stage earthquake produced in the private secretary's room by a furious Congressman who found the telephone ineffective, and his Olymian style even less so. Notwithstanding that it is almost the sole modern improvement in the White House, the President has been seen at the telephone but once, and then, needless to say, not on call.

Influence of Salts on Seeds.

Experiments have been carried out by Brutton on the subject of the influence of salts on the sprouting of seeds, and the results are thus described: The experiments were tried in the following manner. Fifteen seeds were placed for twenty-four hours in solution of one or two per cent. of the different salts, and then compared, in respect to germination, with fifteen other similar seeds kept for the same time in pure water. At the end of four days all these last had sprouted, while the others gave variable results. With potassium nitrate the fifteen seeds sprouted in equal degree, while with mercuric chloride not one sprouted. Sodium chloride exercised a marked injurious effect, and so did potassium phosphate, while potassium permanganate had only a very weak effect. Chloride of iron in a two per cent. solution destroyed all germination; with one per cent. solution only two of the seeds sprouted.

A Plea for Good Roads.

The marks of a long pedestrian tour were thick upon him.

He sat down to rest on the carriage

step in front of a rural residence. The proprietor happened to pass and paused to look at the rather unsightly addition to the landscape which the traveller made.

"What are you doing in this part of the country?" he asked.

"Walkin'," was the answer.

"Haven't you any work?"

"Walkin's as hard work as I know of in this part of the world; up hill and down boller; ye climb a rock pile one minute an' land in a mud-hole the next."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I ain't altogether to blame for lookin' this way. The road's ter blame fur some of it."

"I was referring not to your appearance, but to your method of life. You are a man in middle life. Don't you think it's about time you were mendin' your low ways?"

"Mister, did you ever go ter Sunday school?"

"Of course."

"Do you remember hearin' 'bout it's a good idea not ter bother 'bout the mote in yer neighbor's eye tell ye cast the beam from yer own?"

"I remember that lesson."

"Well, mister, when ye talk ter me 'bout mendin' my low ways, I'm willin' ter listen respectful, 'cause I know I ain't perfect. But I can't help remakin' without meanin' offense, that my low ways don't need mendin' a blessed bit more'n your highways do."

—Detroit Free Press.

A MISSING ARCHDUKE.

With His Estate's Division Ends a Remarkable Romance.

The "Mystery of Johann Orth" has now resulted in a definite sequel, the Cantonal Court of St. Gall, in Switzerland, having given judgment in the matter of the fortune of the missing Archduke, "Johann Orth," who disappeared so mysteriously some years ago, and whose story attracted much public attention at the time.

The Archduke Johann Salvador of Tuscany, and a nephew of the Emperor of Austria, it may be remembered fell in love with an opera singer, whom he married in spite of all family opposition, renouncing, at the same time, all his rights, privileges and rank, and assuming the name of "Orth," after one of his castles. The romantic marriage was celebrated secretly, but in a perfectly legal manner, by the Registrar of Innsbruck, and countersigned by the Austrian Consul. "Johann Orth" next bought in Liverpool a fine ship, which he rechristened the "Santa Margarita," after his wife, and so jealous was he of the vessel being recognized that he stipulated that all photographs and drawings of it should be handed over to him, and all these be burned. Moreover, he caused all portraits and negatives of himself to be bought up at any price in Austria and elsewhere; and all these were likewise destroyed. These are absolute facts. He then set sail with his wife for South America, and the vessel was duly reported to have arrived, and departed from Montevideo for a destination unknown.

But from that moment every trace is lost of the ship and all on board. Not a scrap of any sort of news as to her fate has ever been recovered, although many a search has been made along the coast by order of the Emperor of Austria and the Hungarian Government. Treasure-seekers, too, have been at work, as it was known that the Archduke had on board over two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling in gold. It is believed that he intended to have bought an estate in Chili with the money and settled there, but that the vessel foundered off Cape Horn during a terrific storm which raged on the coast shortly after the ship left.

From time to time since then the most startling rumors have cropped up about about the "missing Archduke" having turned up. One version was that he had been one of the leaders of the Chilean rebellion, having divided his treasure among his crew, burned the ship, landed on a lonely coast and made his way to Chili; another that he was the famous marshal who conquered the Chinese. A third story is that the eccentric Prince is still alive and secretly corresponds with his mother. However, the St. Gall tribunal evidently does not believe that the Archduke is still alive, for the relatives of his wife having claimed a million francs deposited by him with the Bank of St. Gall prior to his departure, the Court has ordered the money to be now paid over to them, as he had made a will leaving all he possessed to her. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Can a Frozen Animal be Restored to Life? If the animal is slowly frozen and as slowly thawed out, life may be restored. The temperature must be gradually raised, otherwise fatal result will follow. The old plan, so prevalent in cold regions, of thawing out a frozen member of the body by rubbing with snow, before coming into a warm room, is based on scientific principles. Death follows at once if all the water in the body be crystallized. Complete congealation of the water of the body tissues signifies complete drying, separation of all the soluble and loosely chemically united gases, as well as crystallization of the salts. As a result of this, the structure of the protoplasm, as well as its chemical and physical characters, is necessarily destroyed. Death follows as the result of this separation of the living substance and not as a consequence of great reduction of temperature. Animals whose tissues are rich in water may be frozen to stony hardness, but, as shown by microscope and microscopic examination, a sluggish, movable fluid may be seen coursing among the ice needles. Too long a time must not follow freezing before the efforts to restore life commence.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

The wheat product of Hungary is 119,000,000 bushels.

GIVING OUT THE POTATOES.

An Old Soldier's Reminiscences of an Event in Army Life.

"Sometimes," said the old soldier, "we got considerable many potatoes, and then again we wouldn't have any at all for weeks; very likely nothing but hard bread and coffee and pork, and maybe corned beef, and perhaps beans; but whether we got them often or seldom, potatoes were always more or less of a luxury."

"When potatoes were issued by the commissary, when we came to draw our rations, would of course get a certain quantity, proportioned to the number of men we had on duty in the company. If we had forty men the potatoes we got, when we came to count them out, might number sixty. If there were sixty potatoes for forty men obviously some of them would have to be cut in two, or else they would have to be given out to two to some men and one to others, and that is what was done; a man got two small potatoes or one big one. For myself I preferred two small ones; but of course I took whatever was given to me, and said nothing; but I liked it better to get two potatoes, so as not to risk everything in one package. I have known a big handsome potato that a man had carried gravely to his tent, filled with delightful anticipations as he went along, to turn out bad inside."

"There was no greater test of a cook's management than the way he gave out potatoes and the man who could do this to the satisfaction of everybody was a good deal of a man. It is impossible to give everybody exactly the same quantity, but an effort to get as near to this as possible, a spirit of fairness, was recognized instantly, and nobody expected more."

"The potato he got might not be so big by a quarter as the one he saw put on the plate of the man ahead of him, but he said nothing; somebody had got to have the other potato, and it might just as like have come to him."

"But something more than fairness was required to give out the potatoes successfully; a man had got to keep the run of what he had given out and the number of men supplied, and have some idea of the number of potatoes left and the number of men to come.

"He could give himself some margin by issuing the big potatoes first; on a pinch, along at the end, he could give out to three or four men a single one of the biggest of the small potatoes, instead of two. But he must know whether there were any men who had not come yet and whether they were likely to turn up or not, and he must keep the run of all these things without stopping to think, as he forked up the potatoes from the camp kettle and put them on the plates held out to him by the men as they passed. He suspected that the novelty of the sun setting full-orbed, and another rising, though less splendid, may have had something to do with it. For several days after the exercises he was still bawling the tendency to weep. Everybody was annoying him by talking of tears and streaming eyes, but nobody told him why; and he was forced to believe that it was all for the loss of their beloved. Two or three had ventured to whisper in his ear that his address had made a favorable impression, but he had made no effort to act any part well in such an exhibition."

"If the tears at the inaugural exercises made Mr. Adams unhappy, what followed must have added greatly to his sufferings. When, at the close, Washington moved toward the door, there was a precipitate rush from the gallery and corridors for the street, and he found a great throng awaiting him as he emerged from the door. They cheered him, and he waved his hat to them, his countenance radiant with benignity, his gray hair streaming to the wind. He walked to his house, followed by the crowd, and on reaching it turned about for a final greeting. His countenance assumed a grave and almost melancholy expression, his eyes were bathed in tears, and only by gestures could indicate his thanks and convey his farewell blessing.

Queer Love Making. There is a bird in South America that makes love with its feet. It is a handsome creature, but walks clumsily, and the only sound it can utter is a horse-chuck. It dances, however, in a way that wins admiration from the females of its species, though its antics only serve as an incentive to laughter to human beings who see them.

This bird, known as the cock of the rock, lives in the northern mountainous portion of South America. It is about the size of a large chicken. The entire bird, body, wings and tail, is blood-red in color, with the exception of the tail feathers, which have a narrow band of brown across them near the ends, which are tipped with buff.

On the head is a crest of feathers like a great red ball, which contracts or expands at the pleasure of its owner.

"But he did not always bring things out with that nicely. I have known as many as three men on the end of the line to be left without any potatoes. All gone. Well, now, there was a situation. No potatoes issued for a month before, and none likely to be issued for a month again. Here they were, all the other men in the camp eating potatoes at that minute and none for them. You can't very well describe how they did feel; but they never said a word. They looked at the cook and the cook looked at them. It was a miscalculation and that was all there was to it. The cook had given out his own potatoes and had none for himself; and the three men walked down the company street, looking neither to the right nor to the left, and to their tents; and ate hard bread on a day when all around the camp was filled with luxur.

PENSION OFFICE PLAYS DETECTIVE. Reuniting Families as a Side Issue in Its Business.

The Pension Office, besides examining into pension claims and passing on them, does an enormous amount of other business in the way of uniting and re-uniting families—we find husbands for wives, wives for husbands, parents for children and children for parents. Only recently a case came under my observation which illustrates my meaning, and 'tis a sample of a number of others. An application was received from a lady who applied for a widow's pension. She gave the name of her husband, his service, company and regiment. In looking into the claim it was found that the husband was alive and drawing a pension through the pension agency at Chicago. The woman, who resides in Massachusetts, was so informed.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

The Pension Office, besides examining into pension claims and passing on them, does an enormous amount of other business in the way of uniting and re-uniting families—we find husbands for wives, wives for husbands, parents for children and children for parents. Only recently a case came under my observation which illustrates my meaning, and 'tis a sample of a number of others. An application was received from a lady who applied for a widow's pension. She gave the name of her husband, his service, company and regiment. In looking into the claim it was found that the husband was alive and drawing a pension through the pension agency at Chicago. The woman, who resides in Massachusetts, was so informed.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was officially informed that he had died in hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. And thus practically ends one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century; but you may rest assured that for many a year we shall still be startled with reports of the mysterious "missing Archduke" having turned up in some part of the world or another, and subsequently of so-called heirs.